

# The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Colorado Populists are hot under the collar. Beer in Denver has advanced \$1 per barrel.

Under Admiral Dewey's able direction General Aguinaldo, insurgent chief near Manila, is doing well.

The Cuban insurgents are coming forward and are beginning to crowd on the American grand stand.

The insurgents are making hay around Manila while the American sun shines on them. Sensible and timely this.

It seems that the last Cuban cable has again been cut. The cable cutters must be getting paid by the month instead of by the job.

It looks as if it would be governor of the territory of Hawaii pretty soon, instead of the president of the Hawaiian republic.

Admiral Camara's fleet is on the broad Atlantic going somewhere. No one seems to know where and mighty few people care where.

The senate of the United States can do the handsome thing by speedily concurring in the house resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

Dr. Swallow has been nominated by the Pennsylvania prohibitionists as a candidate for governor. Mr. Swallow will fly hard for the office, but will fall short a few hundred thousands of votes.

During the present war the American navy has made a proud record for itself. The United States marines have followed suit and now it remains for the army to do likewise. The people are waiting.

Should the concert of European powers desire, after a while, to become meddlesome, Uncle Sam will show that he is not the Sultan of Turkey and that foreign meddling will not be tolerated by the United States.

The Kansas Republicans have nominated an Ohio man as their candidate for governor at the coming election. Ohio men have been getting what they have gone after lately and the Kansas Republicans believe in trying to be successful politicians.

Senator David Bennett Hill has emerged from temporary retirement and has been elected a delegate to the New York Democratic state convention. The ex-senator proposes to see that Mr. Richard Croker, boss of Tammany and mayor de facto of Greater New York, cuts his stay in "merry old England" short.

The New York Tribune can not have many delinquent subscribers. Mr. Whitelaw Reid has just completed a tennis court at a cost of \$20,000. For the benefit of those benighted westerners who may have forgotten who Mr. Reid is, the New Mexican desires to state that he is still editor of the New York Tribune.

New Mexico has furnished its quota of volunteers under the first call and did it in remarkably short order. The 50 additional volunteers called for, will be enlisted during the coming week and sent to the front. New Mexico knows its duty by the country, and knowing it, acts as it should. The territory of New Mexico is all right.

It is of the greatest importance to the progress and advancement of the territory that the Republican party should elect the next delegate and a majority of the members of the 33rd legislative assembly. With thorough organization, sensible management and good nominations this very desirable state of affairs can and will be brought about.

After all, the New York yellow journals can not hold a candle to Captain General Blanco and the Havana newspapers. From a recent number of El Progreso, a leading government organ, published in Havana, it is learned that New York is starving and the citizens are only kept alive by soup kitchens; Boston has been bombarded and the inhabitants have fled into the interior; Mr. McKinley is besieged in the White house by insurgents; New York and Philadelphia are full of barricades and bloodshed; the Philippines have been retaken; the American fleet has been sunk; the United States is suing for peace. In consequence "the greatest enthusiasm prevails" in the City of Havana. What a great soldier and statesman General Blanco is, to be sure.

## International Mining Congress.

The International mining congress which will meet in Salt Lake City on

July 6, promises to be a gathering of representative men interested in mining in the United States and will prove of great benefit to the western states. New Mexico, having vast mining interests, particularly in precious metals, should be represented in a manner fitting the importance of her mineral wealth, and Governor Otero has done what he could toward advancing the development of the mineral industry in the territory by appointing 30 delegates to attend the session of the congress at Salt Lake. It now rests with the delegates named to make that gathering spread the fame of New Mexico into all parts of the country.

At the Transmississippi exhibition a magnificent exhibit of mineral and ores from the territory has been installed, and much attention will be attracted among miners and mine investors by it, but the effect of that display can be greatly augmented by the attendance of the delegates appointed to the congress for the purpose of presenting the advantages of New Mexico as a mining country to practical miners. Doubtless the majority of the delegates present at the Salt Lake meeting will attend the exposition before returning to their homes, and by having had attention called to the exhibit by men who know the country from whence it came, the beneficial effects will be more than doubled.

It is to be hoped that every one of the 30 gentlemen named in the list of delegates will find it convenient to attend the congress, and while there no opportunity should be lost to speak a good word for the mines and minerals of New Mexico.

## Chivalrous Spanish Officials.

Once more is the bravery and gallantry of the Spanish commanders exhibited to the world, and that is in the manner and place in which the heroic crew of the Merimac is confined. It will be remembered that after the sinking of the collier in the channel of the entrance to the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, and the capture of Lieutenant Hobson and company, Admiral Cervera, under a flag of truce, sent word to Admiral Sampson that out of admiration for the bravery of his prisoners, they would be well cared for until they could be exchanged, and then the Spanish gentleman straightway incarcerated them in Morro castle for the express purpose of keeping that fortress from being battered down by the American fleet.

This may be in keeping with the Spanish idea of kindness and chivalry, of which so much has been heard since the Cuban war began more than two years ago, but it strikes the average barbarian as being the quintessence of cruelty. The time may come when even the presence of the brave Americans in Morro castle can no longer prevent an attack on the structure. In that event, the bravest men who ever entered the service of their country will be at the mercy of flying shot and shell and falling walls. The people of New Mexico and Arizona once thought the Apache Indians were experts in the arts of cruelty to prisoners, but their greatest efforts in that line were as nothing when compared with the refined kindness of Spanish naval commanders.

## Learning Lessons From the Yankees.

Already the "lessons" of the war between the United States and Spain are being heard of, and the nations of the world are preparing to profit by the experience of this country in war preparations and equipments. The lessons which have been learned by the naval powers are somewhat varied in character, but they all point to the same conclusion, that preparation consists in having on hand something more than a miscellaneous lot of ships which once were considered equal to the resistance of the armament of other countries. No less a personage than Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the navy of Great Britain, makes a statement concerning the fleets of the mistress of the seas, which, in many respects, is flattering to the United States navy, in which he says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chance. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons."

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has 45. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water, or relied for harbor protection on such weapons, would certainly get short shrift."

It would seem from the authority of one of the recognized naval experts in the world that after all the real strength of a naval power does not consist so much in the number of vessels possessed, as in the effectiveness of the guns on board of perhaps a few well appointed warships. To that factor must also be added the skill of the men who handle the cannon. In that particular the United States is probably the first among the nations of the world. The accuracy with which the fire from the great rifles on the warships and cruisers has been directed against Spanish fortifications and ships by American gunners has been a revelation to the gunners aboard the vessels of foreign powers, and has astonished the nations with the possibilities of a great gun when manned by men who thoroughly understand their business.

Another point to which Lord Beresford directs attention, is the absolute necessity of having a sufficient number of swift cruisers to act as scouts and for open sea fighting. First-class battle-ships, ponderous and almost impregnable, are indispensable in battle and for purposes of defense, but when it is necessary to harass an enemy's commerce and to strike telling blows in unexpected quarters, the swift cruisers are

the only vessels known which will perform the task satisfactorily.

The nations of Europe are learning these lessons at the expense of America, but at the same time Americans are losing sight of the fact that the superiority of Yankee ships and gunners and guns are teaching other lessons to the world, the principal being that this country is abundantly able to take care of itself in almost any emergency which may arise.

## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A New Mexican Reader Argues Against it in an Able Manner—Review of the Situation.

To the Editor of the New Mexican.  
San Antonio, N. M., June 18, 1898.—Your editorial in the DAILY NEW MEXICAN of the 13th inst. headed, "Must Hold Conquered Territory," should strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true American citizen. Editorials on this subject appearing in various newspapers and periodicals throughout the land are so patriotic and belittling the American people to such an extent, that sometimes one is tempted to ask the question, "Are we a nation or simply an auxiliary member of the British empire?"

We are told by these writers, "We are not equal to the task of governing the island possessions which we are now wresting from the hand of Spain." We are told their acquisition means the downfall of our republic and that the people of these islands are not fit persons to enjoy the blessings of liberty. The writers of these fine spun editorials no doubt pride themselves upon the novelty and originality of their arguments. If we but open history's pages we find it an old story worn threadbare and one that will not admit of investigation. Unless these Ezechiels quickly cease their lamentations they will not have strength enough left them to join in the glad chorus of rejoicing that is soon to take place because millions of the most cruelly governed people on the earth are to be freed and placed under the protecting folds of the star-spangled banner. Our people have more intrinsic worth, man for man, woman for woman, than those of any other nation under the sun. This being true, why can we not control and direct the destinies of these islands? Because they have rebelled against our rule and placed our government does not prove that they will be untrue to the principles of free government. We are not a weak people. Our country has never lacked for free statesmen when a great occasion arose. It is true our bluff, common-sense manner of doing things offends and makes the editorial statesmen of Europe extremely nervous and they exclaim, "O! What a nation of barbarians." Not heeding this spirit in them by attending strictly to business we usually accomplish what we set out to do.

It is almost 300 years since our forefathers carried the torch of liberty across the stormy waters of the Atlantic and kindled the watch fires of freedom upon the New England shore. Ere this Spain had carried her shackles and chains with which to bind the people of the new world and had inaugurated a reign of oppression. Her iron hand in time extended to her own offspring and gradually one by one they threw off the Spanish yoke, until now we look upon the expiring convulsion of the Spanish government. The fires of freedom set by devoted hands and fanned by the winds of patriotism have spread until they have not only almost consumed monarchical ideas in the new world, but Admiral Dewey has raised the torch of liberty in the harbor of Manila. The Orient is startled by its strange light, but will no doubt in time be drawn toward it. When the fires of freedom are firmly set in the Philippines, who can say how quickly they will spread and overrun the Orient. This now seems a long way in the future, but we are traveling at a rapid pace, and even the present pace may be quickened. The governments of the far east seem to be about dead. By our example there we may set in motion forces which will revolutionize that part of the globe. A question which is receiving much attention at the present time is the idea of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. Johnny Bull sees to it that the British lion is kept sleek and fat, which is quite right and proper for him to do. Why should Uncle Sam take a partnership in Johnny Bull's mangier and help to feed a British lion when he is trying to run on his own show. This idea of an alliance originated in the minds of English statesmen and they are very anxious to bring it about.

The writer verily believes if this idea is carried out it will not be long before the lion will be trying to cluck some of the tail feathers out of Uncle Sam's eagle. What then? When Great Britain feels that a close alliance with the United States is worth the price of the "Great Canada to our north" it is time enough to consider this question. The acquisition of the New York City 1,000 miles inland so to speak, would make sea ports of our cities on the great lakes. It means the saving of millions of dollars each year to the people of the northern states bordering on the lakes. The cost of transportation for their products would only be a trifle of what it is now. It would make us supreme in the new world for all time. Will we ever realize this if we enter into a close alliance with Great Britain at the present time? I think not.

S. E. LANKARD.

## Notarize Records.

The New Mexican Printing company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at the postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

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# THE TEXAS RANGERS

An Organization That Forced Outlawry to the Wall in the Lone Star State.

## "RED RIDE" ON RIO GRANDE

Captain McMurray Talks Entertainingly of the Palmy Days of the Organization—Their Make Up and Achievements.

The presence of Captain McMurray, of El Paso, Tex., in this city recalls to memory the palmy days of that splendid police organization of Texas, known as the Texas Rangers.

It was composed of just such men as the eastern public picture the Rough Riders gathered from New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Arizona and Wyoming for service in the war with Spain.

After the Mexican war determined the boundaries of Texas, the western part of the state became populated, to a great extent, with outlaws and desperate characters of every variety, and the honest element felt called upon to effect some means of suppressing the outlaws.

In 1876 the legislature appropriated \$100,000 for two years for the maintenance of a ranger police organization. Captains received \$160 per month for their services, and privates \$40. The organization consisted of companies A, B, C, D, E and F, and were recruited to a strength of 100 men each. Each man was vested with power to act as a deputy sheriff, U. S. deputy marshal, and if need be, both judge and executioner. The rangers were sworn to support the laws of Texas and the United States. They were kings of the desert and wilderness and fought outlawry with the ferocity of tigers and fed the soaring buzzards and slinking jackals with the carcasses of innumerable vanquished foes. Their work was fast and furious and was marked with a decisiveness little short of appalling. They fought in the vigor of health and in the fast approaching shadow of death, and each speeding bullet meted out justice and vengeance at the same time.

The captains had the selections of their men and the right to honorably discharge at will. Each man furnished his horse and arms and the state provided rations and ammunition. They were equipped with little regard for military regulations. The prime factors of the make-up of the rangers were horsemanship, marksmanship, self-reliance, coolness, clear eyes, inner nerve and absolute sobriety. Desperate natures, demanding excitement and representatives of some of the foremost families in America, and even those whose blood was tinged with the nobility of France, Germany and England, comprised the bands which regulated the moral condition of the outlaw-infested state.

The mounted police and constabulary of South Africa and Canada approach somewhat in character the make-up and duties of the rangers. No uniforms were adopted. The usual outfit consisted of a coat of corduroy, with heavy trousers, a pair of heavy dark cloth, woolen shirts, strong and heavily spurred boots, buckskin riding gloves and sombrero. A Winchester carbine, Colt's 45-calibre six-shooter, bowie knife and handcuffs comprised the armament of this veritable monitor of the plains. Each man was furnished with a list of Texas criminals, and he was expected to familiarize himself with the characters and features of the outlaws from the descriptions given. During the early part of their career, the rangers made few arrests, preferring to entirely annihilate the foe when found and save the state the costs of prosecution and execution.

Bands of outlaws under the leadership of such desperadoes as King Fisher, Sam Bass and Wes Hardin, committed the most heinous crimes imaginable and terrorized the state. Judges were in league with the bandits, and cattle rustlers and murderers elected sheriffs and other officers of the law. But this condition was soon changed by the rangers and their name became as terror striking to criminals as the bogie man is to children.

The necessity for the organization grew less as the years passed and outlawry was practically eliminated in the Lone Star state. Members dropped from the ranks and of late it has been difficult to maintain that branch of Texas justice, for the business is now neither exciting nor venturesome. There are only about 75 men on the official roll now. Since the war with Spain Adjutant General Mathey has raised the band, recruiting the various companies to their maximum strength for duty on the Mexican border to suppress Mexican and Spanish banditti which has been threatening to commit ravages in Texas.

Captain McMurray commanded company B, frontier battalion for a period of 13 years. He is a native of Tennessee and came west when 25 years of age. Though 50 years old now, he is as hale and vigorous as a young man of 30 and looks capable of considerable hard service yet.

While his company was stationed at Brownsville the captain equipped a sergeant named Parrott, who was an amateur photographer, with the necessary paraphernalia and sent him up the Rio Grande valley to photograph the outlaws of that region. The advent of a photographer in the region was a novelty to the desperadoes and they fairly overwhelmed Parrott with orders. As the band of desperadoes at Round Rock, in 1878, have conceived the idea of robbing the bank at that place, but his plans were ascertained and a band of rangers settled another score for justice. This was doubtless the most daring gang of cut throats and train robbers that ever existed, and prior to their annihilation their name was a synonym of horror in Texas.

Captain McMurray probably endeared himself more to the people of Texas by the capture of Howard Doughty, than by any other deed during his career as a ranger. Doughty assassinated Tom Mode, an El Paso policeman, in 1884, and was considered a bad man in every sense employed by the word. Mode was

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Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, Secy. J. B. BRADY, W. M.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convention second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secy.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

## I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. J. S. CANNELL, Secy. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secy.

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MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall, visiting brethren and sisters welcome. THERESA NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 8, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brethren welcome. NATE GOLDMAN, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

## K. O. P.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

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EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

Notice for Publication. [Homestead Entry No. 4190.] LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., June 17, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on July 15, 1898, viz: Henry A. Mente, for the W. 1/4, sec. 1, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 2, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 3, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 4, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 5, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 6, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 7, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 8, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 9, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 10, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 11, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 12, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 13, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 14, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 15, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 16, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 17, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 18, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 19, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 20, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 21, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 22, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 23, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 24, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 25, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 26, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 27, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 28, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 29, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 30, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 31, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 32, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 33, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 34, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 35, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 36, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 37, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 38, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 39, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 40, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 41, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 42, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 43, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 44, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 45, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 46, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 47, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 48, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 49, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 50, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 51, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 52, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 53, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 54, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 55, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 56, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 57, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 58, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 59, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 60, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 61, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 62, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 63, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 64, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 65, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 66, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 67, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 68, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 69, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 70, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 71, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 72, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 73, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 74, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 75, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 76, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 77, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 78, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 79, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 80, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 81, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 82, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 83, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 84, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 85, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 86, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 87, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 88, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 89, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 90, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 91, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 92, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 93, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 94, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 95, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 96, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 97, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 98, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 99, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 100, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 101, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 102, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 103, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 104, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 105, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 106, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 107, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 108, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 109, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 110, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 111, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 112, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 113, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 114, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 115, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 116, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 117, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 118, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 119, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 120, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 121, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 122, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 123, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 124, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 125, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 126, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 127, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 128, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 129, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 130, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 131, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 132, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 133, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 134, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 135, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 136, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 137, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 138, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 139, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 140, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 141, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 142, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 143, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 144, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 145, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 146, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 147, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 148, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 149, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 150, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 151, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 152, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 153, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 154, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 155, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 156, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 157, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 158, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 159, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 160, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 161, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 162, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 163, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 164, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 165, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 166, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 167, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 168, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 169, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 170, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 171, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 172, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 173, T. 1, S. 1, sec. 174, T. 1, S.